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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJJDP Update on Programs

Diane M. Munson, Acting Administrator **May 1989**

OJJDP Fiscal Year 1989 Program Plan

Recent amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 have significantly affected the programs of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The new amendments, passed by Congress on November 18, 1988, as part of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988:

- Resulted in a reduction in discretionary funds and an increase in formula grant funds.
- Mandated a number of special new studies.
- Expanded peer review and competition requirements.

The amendments, known as the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Amendments of 1988, reauthorized the programs administered by the Office for another 4 years. OJJDP was originally established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974.

The 1988 amendments altered OJJDP's previous funding structure by increasing the formula grants program allocation from a minimum of 61 percent of OJJDP's total budget to 70 percent. The Office's appropriation was not increased to support this higher level of formula funding, resulting in a sharply reduced discretionary allocation.

Mandated studies and reports

The amendments also require OJJDP to begin, and complete within 3 years, three special studies concerning:

- Conditions in juvenile detention and correctional facilities and the extent to which they comply with national standards.
- Obstacles to legal custodians' recovery of children who have been removed by a noncustodial parent.
- Village and tribal justice systems' treatment of Indian and Alaskan Native juveniles accused of committing crimes on or near reservations, and the availability of community-based alternatives to incarceration for these youth.

In addition, the amendments require that OJJDP publish several reports annually, including a program plan. The first program plan, reflecting FY '90 programs, is due December 31, 1989. The Office also will publish two annual reports: one that provides both a review of OJJDP activities and a detailed summary and analysis of data regarding juveniles in custody; the other, a

From the Administrator:

As explained in this *OJJDP Update*, the funding structure of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention recently was altered, reducing the amount of money the Office has available for funding FY '89 discretionary programs. Despite this reduction, OJJDP remains committed to working to improve services to juveniles.

We are continuing to develop and demonstrate programs that help communities deal with critical issues, such as serious juvenile crime, illegal drug use, youth gangs, and missing and exploited children. We are especially concerned about the involvement of young people in illegal drugs and the accompanying violence. OJJDP is funding several programs targeting this insidious issue, including promising strategies communities can implement to combat juvenile drug abuse.

We are focusing our efforts on helping all components of the system—schools, law enforcement, courts, communities, and youth serving agencies—to work together to develop coordinated, comprehensive strategies to address illegal drugs and other issues facing the juvenile justice system.

To keep the field informed of our activities, we are publishing the '89 program plan in this *OJJDP Update*. We will continue to make results from these programs available to the field. By doing so, we hope to help local jurisdictions learn about effective programs and strategies they can use to effectively respond to the needs of the youth in their communities.

Diane M. Munson
Acting Administrator

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comprehensive report on missing and exploited children issues and programs.

Competition and peer review process

The 1988 amendments also changed OJJDP's competition and peer review requirements by mandating competition and/or peer review for projects seeking continuation funding beyond an existing project period. (Peer review is the evaluation of projects and programs by qualified experts from outside the Department of Justice.)

Although the Office has always used peer review, it was not required for every program. The amendments changed this by mandating that all continuation programs as well as new programs undergo a formal peer review. Any project seeking continuation funding, with the exception of training grants, must be found to be of "outstanding merit" in order to receive funding without having to go through a competition process.

Applications for training grants are exempt from competition requirements only if the OJJDP Administrator makes a written determination that the applicant is uniquely qualified to provide the proposed training services, and that other qualified sources are not capable of providing such services. Although training applications may be exempt from competition, they must be peer reviewed.

OJJDP published for public comment proposed rules for its revised competition and peer review procedures in the February 7, 1989, *Federal Register*. Final regulations will be published in the *Federal Register* in the near future.

OJJDP's 1989 programs

The three mandated studies and the expanded reports, combined with the decrease in discretionary funds resulting from the 1988 amendments have forced a cutback in FY '89 discretionary programming. Consequently, the Office has reduced the level of funding for continuation projects and, at this time, is not able to consider funding for new programs in FY '89, beyond the mandated studies.

OJJDP's continuation programs target several important juvenile justice concerns, including drug and alcohol use; juvenile delinquency and serious juvenile crime; school-based programs; statistics about juveniles; missing, exploited, and abused children; and training and technical assistance.

Although their primary focus differs, the programs share common goals: to reduce fragmentation in juvenile justice operations and to promote systemwide coordination and cooperation. Following is a list of planned competitive programs as well as those programs OJJDP has identified as eligible for continuation funding this fiscal year.

Competitive programs

OJJDP is competing seven programs during FY '89:

American Indian and Alaskan Native Youths: Study of Tribal and Alaskan Native Justice Systems is a research program to determine how juveniles accused of committing offenses on or near Indian reservations and Alaskan Native villages are treated by tribal and village justice systems that perform law enforcement functions. A solicitation for applications will be announced in the *Federal Register*.

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System will identify, develop, and demonstrate methods for communities to assess the extent to which minority juveniles are disproportionately detained or confined in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities, jails, or lockups. It will develop strategies for communities to respond accordingly with appropriate prevention, diversion, and reintegration programs.

National Resource Center and Clearinghouse is a national clearinghouse to help missing children and their families. It operates a toll-free telephone line, provides technical assistance to families and law enforcement agencies, and disseminates information to help missing and exploited children. OJJDP awarded a cooperative agreement to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and the Public Administration Service following a national competition announced in the December 29, 1988, *Federal Register*.

Research Program on Juveniles Taken into Custody will summarize and analyze data about juveniles in custody, including type of offender, offense, race, gender, age, type of facility, and information about the number of juveniles who die in custody. A solicitation for applications, announced in the *Federal Register* on February 16, 1989, closed March 27, 1989. Anticipated project startup date is May 1, 1989.

Study to Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities is a research program to examine such facilities and the extent to which they meet national standards, and to make recommendations to improve conditions in these facilities. A solicitation for applications was announced in the May 4, 1989, *Federal Register*.

Study of Obstacles to Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children will document the major problems parents encounter when trying to recover a child abducted by a noncustodial parent, and will identify ways of removing those obstacles. A solicitation for applications will be announced in the *Federal Register*.

Nonparticipating States Initiative provides resources to those States that

are not participating in the JJDP Act to establish programs and services to separate juveniles from adults in institutions, remove status offenders from secure detention, and eliminate the use of adult jails and lockups for confining juveniles.

Continuation programs

The Office has identified the following programs as eligible for continuation funding in FY '89:

Illegal drugs and alcohol

Boys Clubs Gang Prevention Program will help selected Boys Clubs target their programs to prevent youth from becoming involved with gangs. The clubs will reach out to youth who are at high risk of drug and alcohol abuse and who are involved in the sale and distribution of drugs.

Community Based Anti-Drug Capacity Building Demonstration Program Phase II will help communities fight drug abuse by identifying and highlighting, through a satellite teleconference, effective, small, neighborhood-based programs from around the country that focus on antidrug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. The teleconference will help promote greater public support and understanding of these programs.

Congress of National Black Churches Anti-Drug Abuse Program will work with church leadership in metropolitan areas besieged by juvenile drug use and trafficking to mobilize community residents to join with local and State law enforcement and social service agencies to develop a plan to rid their communities of drugs. This is a joint program with the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Prevention and Intervention for Illegal Drug Use and AIDS Among High Risk Youth will assess the problem of illegal drug use and AIDS among runaway, exploited, and homeless youth; and develop model programs to help public and private agencies provide services to these youth.

Promising Approaches for the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment of Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Among Juveniles is identifying risk factors that increase involvement in illegal drugs and promising prevention and intervention efforts that target these risk factors; this information will be used to develop model programs to help communities respond to illegal drug use by high risk youth.

Reaching At Risk Youth in Public Housing is determining the most effective approaches to establishing Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects as a way of offering at-risk youth positive alternatives to becoming involved in delinquent behavior and drug trafficking. Boys Clubs of America will test these methods in four clubs, and develop a training curriculum to encourage other cities to establish Boys Clubs in public housing.

Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP) helps jurisdictions develop coordinated systemwide procedures to identify, track, and control juveniles who repeatedly commit crimes; the juvenile justice system can then concentrate and direct its resources to more effectiveyly respond to this population. OJJDP awarded a cooperative agreement to the Public Administration Service following a national competition announced in the October 3, 1988, *Federal Register*.

Super Teams is a drug prevention program utilizing peer counseling and professional athletes. It is a program in which student leaders are selected, support for the program is obtained from school personnel and parents, and students are trained to combat peer pressure and use techniques to influence other youngsters to refrain from abusing alcohol and drugs.

Testing Juvenile Detainees for Illegal Drug Use will develop model policies and procedures for incorporating drug testing into the procedures juvenile detention facilities use to diagnose a juvenile's involvement with drugs, and to classify or determine the level of detention and treatment needed.

Urine Testing of Juvenile Detainees To Identify High Risk Youth: A Prospective Study—Followup Phase is assessing the use of urine testing in detention programs to identify youth at risk of short-term recidivism, future delinquency, and drug use; and to develop intervention strategies.

Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide is providing training to five communities to develop and implement a planning strategy to coordinate activities to combat drug and alcohol abuse by juveniles.

Juvenile delinquency and serious juvenile crime

DSO II: Assessing the Effects of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders is evaluating the impact of deinstitutionalization policies on youth, the juvenile justice system, and other youth-serving agencies.

Evaluation of Private Sector Corrections Initiative for Serious Juvenile Offenders is assessing the effectiveness of selected innovative private-sector corrections programs that have been designed as alternatives to traditional institutional programs.

Juvenile Gang Suppression and Intervention Program is identifying the nature and extent of the youth gang problem across the Nation, identifying resources and promising programs that communities can use to suppress and control juvenile gang activity, and developing model programs and training and technical assistance to transfer the models to cities experiencing gang problems.

National Juvenile Firesetter/Arson Control Prevention Program is defining the scope and nature of

juveniles' involvement in arson and firesetting and identifying promising programs in order to provide States and communities with model programs to prevent and reduce acts of juvenile arson.

Post-Adjudication Nonresidential Intensive Supervision Program is identifying promising and effective intensive supervision programs and developing training and technical assistance to facilitate replication of these program models in communities across the country.

Private Sector Probation Initiative is providing technical assistance to selected State juvenile justice administrators to help them assess their needs and, where appropriate, develop operational plans to transfer public sector services to the private sector.

Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency is identifying factors that lead to positive socialization or a delinquent lifestyle, identifying characteristics of at-risk children, and examining the etiology of drug use.

Proyecto Esperanza/Project Hope is assessing programs that strengthen families and provide crisis intervention, and is designing and testing model programs for Hispanic youth and their families.

Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System is developing models for establishing specialized services to help victims participate in the juvenile justice process, increase victim satisfaction with the juvenile justice system, improve juvenile court processing of offenders, and enhance dispositional alternatives.

Statistics about juveniles

Children in Custody Census will describe the organizational characteristics of public and private juvenile residential facilities and provide demographic and offense characteristics of juveniles in those facilities.

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive collects and disseminates data about local, State, and Federal juvenile court activities. Juvenile courts can use this data to compare their activities and practices with juvenile courts in other jurisdictions.

School-based programs

Cities in Schools is a major public/private partnership with dropout prevention and school violence reduction programs in 31 cities. CIS helps communities develop local and State public/private partnerships and provides training and technical assistance to local sites.

Law-Related Education (LRE) teaches elementary and secondary students about the law, the legal system, and what it means to be citizens. Recently LRE began emphasizing to students the legal consequences of using illegal drugs and alcohol, and is testing a drug curriculum in 21 States. It will be available for use in all States during the 1989–90 school year.

National School Safety Center helps schools respond more effectively to gangs, drugs, and violence by providing technical assistance, training, and resource materials to school administrators, law enforcement officials, youth-serving agencies, and community leaders.

School Crime and Discipline Research and Development Program is identifying significant legislation, case law, and litigation as they relate to development of schools' disciplinary and crime control policies and procedures; developing discipline and crime control codes based on the analysis of relevant law; implementing the codes in selected schools; and measuring their impact.

Missing, exploited, and abused children

Child Victim as a Witness Research and Development Program is testing various techniques for improving the juvenile justice system's handling of child victims to enhance the understanding of the effects of court policies and procedures on child witnesses.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), a National Training and Technical Assistance Project, provides trained volunteers to serve as advocates for exploited, abused, or neglected children whose home placement is being decided by the courts. The program's goal is to ensure that a child's right to a safe permanent home is acted upon by the courts in a sensitive and expedient manner.

Families of Missing Children: Psychological Consequences and Promising Interventions is studying effective treatment strategies that help lessen the adverse consequences of abduction and sexual exploitation for the parents, the missing child, and other siblings.

Followup to National Conference on Child Sexual Exploitation is providing technical assistance to help selected communities implement programs and strategies that were presented at a national conference sponsored by OJJDP to help communities effectively respond to child sexual exploitation and abuse.

National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse provides prosecutors with technical assistance, training, and information about ways to more effectively prosecute child physical and sexual abuse cases, and helps social service agencies improve their services to child victims.

National Studies of the Incidence of Missing Children is developing valid and reliable national estimates of the numbers of children reported or known to be missing in a year and establishing profiles of missing children and the characteristics of the "missing" incident.

Permanent Families for Abused and Neglected Children: A National Training and Technical Assistance Project works with State Permanency

Planning Task Forces to address both the legal and social issues associated with foster care as well as the need for permanent homes for children in foster care; and collaborates with the national CASA program to expand court advocate programs for these youth.

Reunification of Missing Children is identifying promising strategies that can help a child and his/her family adjust to being reunited after a missing incident.

Training and Technical Assistance for Private Volunteer Organizations Serving Missing and Exploited Children provides training and technical assistance in organizational and financial management to help nonprofit missing children agencies strengthen their operations, improve their services, and become self-sufficient.

Training and technical assistance

Exploring Careers in Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement provides opportunities for youth in the Boy Scouts National Explorer Program to learn about careers in criminal justice or law enforcement by working directly with law enforcement agencies.

Juvenile Court Training offers basic and specialized training to juvenile and family court judges and personnel to keep them up to date on important management, legal, and social issues that can help juvenile courts operate more efficiently.

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse keeps juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and the public informed about OJJDP programs and current juvenile justice issues by providing reports, program descriptions, training and technical assistance materials; and by operating a toll-free information number (800–638–8736).

Juvenile Justice Prosecution Project provides workshops for chief prosecutors to educate them about their role in the juvenile justice system and to help them develop sound policies regarding the prosecution of juvenile cases.

Juvenile Justice Resource Center provides technical services and assistance to OJJDP and its grantees, and OJJDP's Concentration of Federal Effort (CFE) and Missing Children programs.

Juvenile Justice Training and Technical Assistance for State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies helps law enforcement personnel better understand the juvenile justice system by providing training on issues including child abuse and sexual exploitation, techniques for handling and treating juveniles, steps for fighting drug abuse, and procedures for managing their departments' juvenile units and improving police productivity.

Juvenile Justice Training for Court Personnel provides specialized workshops to help juvenile justice court personnel improve their skills in processing juveniles through the justice system, and to help develop programs to meet the needs of juveniles.

Management Training and Technical Assistance in Nonprofit Organization Management provides training and technical assistance to help nonprofit youth-serving agencies upgrade their management and resource skills.

National Conference of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups will be held in Reno, Nevada, from May 7–10, 1989. OJJDP is providing financial and technical assistance to an organization to conduct an annual conference relating to the activities of the State Advisory Groups (SAG's) and to fullfill the responsibilities as mandated in Section 241(f) of the JJDP Act.

Prosecutor Training in Juvenile Justice provides training for juvenile prosecutors in practical trial and case-handling skills, and helps them prioritize delinquency cases and process them more efficiently.

Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA) provides training, information, and technical assistance to help jurisdictions implement restitution programs nationwide. The program also includes a National Restitution Resource Center, operated through the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

Technical Assistance to Juvenile Courts provides information and technical assistance tailored to the needs of juvenile justice practitioners. A curriculum for probation officers and a substance abuse screening instrument for juvenile intake and probation officers are two major initiatives of this program.

Training and Technical Assistance for Juvenile Detention and Corrections provides informational films and materials, policy guidelines, and regional workshops; and supports an annual national forum to help juvenile detention administrators respond to critical issues. The availability of public and private resources, risk assessment, drug resources and treatment are being addressed in FY '89.

OJJDP publications

Below is a list of publications of past and current OJJDP programs. They may be obtained by calling the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse's toll-free number: 800–638–8736 (or 251–5500 in the Washington metropolitan area).

Juvenile Justice Bulletins

- Juvenile Gangs: Crime and Drug Trafficking (NCJ 113767)
- Proyecto Esperanza: Community-Based Help for At-Risk Hispanic Youth (NCJ 113953)
- CASA: Court Appointed Special Advocate for Children...A Child's Voice in Court (NCJ 111392)
- Preliminary Estimates Developed on Stranger Abduction Homicides of Children (NCJ 115213)

OJJDP Updates

- The Juvenile Court's Response to Violent Crime (NCJ 115338)
- First Comprehensive Study of Missing Children in Progress (NCJ 110809)
- Study Sheds New Light on Court Careers of Juvenile Offenders (NCJ 113400)
- Targeting Serious Juvenile Offenders Can Make a Difference (NCJ 114218)
- The Police and Missing Children: Findings from a National Survey (NCJ 109979)
- Assessing the Effects of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (NCJ 115211)
- Safer Schools, Better Schools (NCJ 114063)
- A Private Sector Corrections Program for Juveniles: Paint Creek Youth Center (NCJ 113214)

OJJDP Fact Sheets

- Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System
- Preventing Child Sexual Exploitation
- Fighting Juvenile Drug Use: Seven Steps Communities Can Take
- Juvenile Drug Abuse Research

Other documents

- Twelfth Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs, 1988 (NCJ 115786)
- OJJDP FY 1987 Annual Report: Achievements and Challenges (NCJ 114066)
- NIJJDP Annual Report, FY 1986 (NCJ 106086)
- America's Missing and Exploited Children: Their Safety and Their Future (NCJ 100581)
- Report on Missing and Exploited Children: Progress in the 80's (NCJ 113586)
- Missing and Exploited Children: The Challenge Continues (available May 1989)
- Sexual Exploitation of Missing Children: A Research Review (NCJ 114273)
- National Directory of Juvenile Restitution Programs (NCJ 105188)
- Child Sexual Abuse Victims and Their Treatment (NCJ 113766)
- Juvenile Court Statistics, 1983 (NCJ 104866)
- Juvenile Court Statistics, 1984 (NCJ 111393)
- Delinquency in the United States, 1983 (NCJ 104867)
- Court Careers of Juvenile Offenders (NCJ 110854)
- Involving the Private Sector in Public Policy and Program Planning (NCJ 113916)
- Evaluation of the Habitual Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Program (NCJ 105230)

To place your name on the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse mailing list, write JJC, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850, or call the phone numbers listed on the previous page.

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

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